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H. R. FRENCH

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the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot, box their peaceful and silent, but irresistible power.

If the friends of the constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a State whose constitution clearly embraces a republican form of government, being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other State. Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there.

Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquility. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans,—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation,—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperiled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it.

I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1853.

From the Yeoman.
PROCEEDINGS
Of the Democratic State Convention, held in Frankfort, on the 8th of January, 1853.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Hall of Representatives in the Capitol. Jephtha Dudley chairman of the State Central Committee called the meeting to order and on motion R. B. J. Twyman, and all the other Democratic editors in attendance were appointed Secretaries for the purpose of organization.

On motion of J. Dudley, Dr. Nathan Gathier of Adair was appointed temporary Chairman of the Convention.

A call of the counties was ordered, whereupon the following delegations responded:

There were representatives from 81 counties in the Convention, owing to the cramped state of our columns, we forbear to publish any but the Scott delegation, as follows:

SCOTT.—Gen. William Johnson, L. B. Dickerson, W. S. Darnaby, R. P. Snell, Gen. Pratt, Romus Payne, A. Payne, R. S. Hopkins, G. Toppas, D. Mood, Hiram Wood.

It was then moved that the chairman appoint a committee composed of one delegate from each Congressional District, to meet on a permanent organization of

the Convention, and the following gentlemen were named as the Committee of Organization.

From the First District—G. B. Cook.
From the Second District—Wm. Norris.
From the Third District—B. L. Clark.
From the Fourth District—J. H. Garrison.
From the Fifth District—B. Magoffin.
From the Sixth District—Dan'l Garrard.
From the Seventh District—Levi Tyler.
From the Eighth District—Lucius De sha.
From the Ninth District—Jno. C. Mason.
From the Tenth District—J. W. Stevenson.

While the committee were out Col. William Preston, Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Col. H. C. Harris, Selcucus Garfield, Esq. Dr. Breckinridge, of Louisville, and other distinguished democrats addressed the Convention.

The committee on organization through their chairman—Lucius De sha made the following nomination of permanent officers which was adopted:

President—Dr. Nathan Gathier of Adair.

Vice Presidents—R. D. Gholson, of Ballard, L. W. Powell, of Henderson, J. S. Barlow, of Barren, A. J. James, of Putlaski, C. A. Wickliff, of Nelson, J. P. Martin, of Floyd, W. G. Willett, of Oldham, J. T. Pratt, of Scott, Emery Whiteaker, of Mason, and Robert Wallace of Denton.

Secretaries—J. H. Harney, of Louisville, J. C. Noble, of Louisville, R. B. J. Twyman, of Paducah, H. M. McCarty, of Bardstown, S. I. M. Major, of Frankfort, A. E. Gibbons, of Harrodsburg, James H. Thwaits, of Somerset, Sam Williams, of Paris, J. H. Johnson, of Lexington and all other Kentucky democratic editors in attendance.

On motion of Gen. L. De sha the rules of order of the Kentucky House of Representatives were adopted to govern the further proceedings of this Convention. J. C. Breckinridge moved that the delegates of each Congressional District meet respectively after the adjournment for dinner, and report one of their number as a member of a committee on resolutions, and another as a member of a committee on State organization, and also to report their selection of elector and assistant electors, and delegates to the National Democratic Convention and alternatives for their respective districts.

This motion was adopted, and then the Convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The several district committees then handed in their reports, which were read and referred to the committee on resolutions, consisting of the following persons.

1st District—G. W. Silvertooth.
2d—L. W. Powell.
3d—J. M. Sharp.
4th—A. J. James.
5th—G. W. Kavanaugh.
6th—Samuel Lusk.
7th—J. H. Harney.
8th—L. B. Dickerson.
9th—J. C. Mason.
10th—Robert Wallace.

R. B. J. Twyman, chairman, read the report of the Committee on State Organization, which is as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of a perfect organization of the democratic party in Kentucky in the approaching national contest, there shall be a State central committee to consist of seven members, located at Frankfort. There shall also be a central committee for each congressional district.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the central committee to attend to the organization of the party in the State, and to recommend to congressmen elected and central committees such steps as to them may be expedient.

Resolved, That the Democratic press of Kentucky is entitled to our thanks for the able and fearless manner in which it has advocated the principles of the Democratic party, at the foundation of public liberty and social order; we hold them as brothers and co-laborers in the great contest for equal rights and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the Northern Democracy are entitled to the thanks of all good and true patriots for their firm adherence to the Constitution and steady support of so good principles.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the Democratic members of the present Congress—standing up for broad, free and national platform of the Democratic party—scouring an alliance with all factions their action reflects the will of the Democracy of the Union.

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Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to the Whigs, who, loving the republic more than party, gave patriotic support to these principles which lie at the foundation of public liberty and social order; we hold them as brothers and co-laborers in the great contest for equal rights and religious liberty.

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FOREIGNERS.

Emigration from foreign countries of the United States has seriously diminished. It is not to be persons conversant with the subject, that during the present governmental year, which is about half-ripened, the falling off will not amount to less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons. The emigrants now arriving at Castle Garden bring with them, on an average, eighty dollars each in cash, besides other property. The diminution, therefore, in our receipts of specie for the year 1855 will be twelve millions of dollars—diminution large enough to make itself felt in the pockets of every business man in the country.

In commenting upon this fact, the *Daily Times* employs some striking illustrations. "Texas," says that journal, "was thought available for its position by many, in its rich farms, though we paid a high price for it; yet the value of all the farms in Texas and Arkansas besides, is not greater than the value lost by this year's diminution of immigration. New

York and Pennsylvania boast themselves of rich crops of wheat, but the whole worth of their crops, if no greater than in 1855, two millions short of the worth to us of these immigrants who stay at home for a single year. It would seem a fearful blow to the country if, by war, or fire, or any calamity, our whole exported manufactures, all these to be cherish which we have been paying duties so long, should suddenly be utterly destroyed; yet the loss would be four millions of dollars less, taking the value in 1854, than the loss, this year, from impeded immigration. The quick destruction of all the flour and corn, and the products of agriculture, which we usually exports, which bring wealth to so many thousands, would be but little greater than the diminution this year, of value imported by the immigrants. If one third of the cotton crop of last year had been lost, what diminution would have resulted from the Union to the other? how many would have been bankrupt, how many would have felt poorer? Or, if the whole Indian corn crop, last year of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, had perished, what a Jerome of mourning would have arisen. To appoint a new Far would have been the least which our Governors could have done." Yet the first of these supposed losses is greater, and the last is less, than what we shall silently bear, this year, from decreased immigration.

This is the pacific view of the matter, which though important, is not its most important aspect. We want the money of the emigrants, but the emigrants themselves are our real increase of wealth. Every able-bodied, industrious man that arrives here is an accession of power and wealth to the Republic. He is a consumer of the products from the house of his laundry, and so soon becomes himself a producer. We want him. We can not do without him. Rich in every other production of nature, we are poor in men and women. With ample space for five hundred millions of human beings, we can admit little more than twenty-five millions. There is not a country in the Union without its waste places—waste because there are not men enough to occupy them. If the entire population of the *United States*, concentrated in this single State of New York there would be room enough and to spare. There would be waste places still, as there are in Great Britain, which not only sustains a larger population than that of the United States, but has fifteen millions of acres unoccupied that are capable of cultivation.

We want foreigners. We want their fresh and healthy blood, their large bones, and their splendid muscles. Account for it as we may, we are not physically what our fathers were. The do-as-you-like principle, applied to the training of the young, may be very pleasant, but it does not produce a sturdy, a handsome, a great-minded race of men and women. Nobility has no place in our popular systems of education. There is misery enough, but it is not of the kind that strengthens the sinews, strengthens the back-bone, enlarges the chest, and makes youth strong to dare, to endure, and to deny the natives. The tide of degeneracy, we believe, has turned, and we are going to beweep in future than we have been. But we wait, and shall long continue to wait, a ceaseless flow of undiluted foreign blood into the enervated national constitution. With that assistance we will survive and overcome the degenerative tendency, and the American of a century hence will be the strongest and handsomest fellow alive.

We want foreigners. We want their skill, their arts, their ideas. Who shall teach us the agreeable arts which we have yet learned, if not foreigners? At the opera, it is foreigners who play and sing for us. At the theater foreign actors play for us in foreign plays. Our suburban military bands are mainly composed of foreigners; and by foreigners are our band-gangs ground. The pretty things in our shop-windows—those exquisite statuettes, those beautiful engravings, those magnificent fabrics, those gorgeous ornaments—foreign hands made them. Stewart, the king of drygoods, is a foreigner. Stewart, bear of all the sugars, is a foreigner. Taylor, the greatest of restaurants, is a foreigner. Delmonico, mighty in diners, is a foreigner. Upjohn, our leading architect, is a foreigner. Sorel, the engineer of the great Hudson tunnel, is a foreigner.

Some of the best (and now of the worst) periodicals for the New York press are foreign. A majority of the great retail houses in this city, in the more advanced branches of trade, are conducted, or were founded, by foreigners. Most of our engravers, engravers, lithographers, and picture-walkers in gold and silver, decorative artists, sign-painters, and

signers are foreigners. They ply their beautiful trades for our pleasure, and they are teaching us how to excel.

We want foreigners. We want criticism, their censure, and their protest. The criticism of foreigners, says a writer, is always valuable. Their recognition is a compliment, and the natural difference of their standing point makes their praise seem doubly laudatory. Recognition by foreigners is something like that of a *contemporaneous poster*—distance in space being the equivalent of distance in time. It is well for nations as for individuals, occasionally to set themselves at others' set them, even though others may see them wrong, and grossly exaggerate their faults. Mrs. Trollope, it is now confessed by all, improved the manners of the nation by wounding its self-love. Her censure was most useful to us than Mr. Chambers' commendation; and, as a rule, we may say that a book or an article which offend no one, benefits no one.

What does the patriotic American desire for his country, if not that it should attain to itself all that is excellent and all that is beautiful in the whole world. Our emigrants succeed in some one quality of production. It is for us to strive with every excellence, and to enjoy every advantage. Italy shall teach us to sing, and Germany to play on instruments—France shall instruct us in good manners. From England let us learn sincerity and pluck; from Scotland, thrift; from Ireland, wit and good humor; from Switzerland, the art of taking pains. Let America be an encyclopedic *mirror of all government* of arts, virtues, and accomplishments.

Yes, we want foreigners. Whether they should vote or not is another question. We can do without their votes, and they can do without voting. But we cannot do without *them*, and what they can teach us, and what they buy of us, and sell to us, and make for us, and do for us. Let us welcome the exile, and help him on his way. Let us not give him cause to dismuse his compatriots following him to these shores, by treating him with inhospitable coldness, or by placing obstacles in his path to prosperity.

A WEEPING TREE.—There are in court square two black elm trees that have been weeping tears, or rather showers of tears, for the last week or two.

The phenomenon is a singular one, and as yet unaccounted for. No matter how clear the day, a perceptible and constant sprinkle, as of rain, falls from these trees. The circumstance has arrested the attention of several of our citizens, while passing under the trees, and some unfeeling Democrats have had the audacity to declare that they are weeping over the melancholy fate of "Sam" in the South.

We cannot say how this is, but the phenomenon is certainly worthy the attention of the curious.—*Memphis Appeal.*

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, resorted to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to know the measure. Will send the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN A. DUGNALL, No. 10 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO'S. MELODIONS. No instrument of this character has given such uniform satisfaction. Over three thousand have been sold annually for the past three years, and no instance has ever been returned as defective.

Wholesale and retail dep't, No. 73, West Fourth street, Cincinnati. W. F. COLBURN.

Paris, Cigar, Lex., Observer, Statesman

and Flag, copy 3 times and charge this office.

BRAND'S PREMIUM STOCK MILL.

THE attention of Farmers and Stock Feeders generally, is called to this Mill; it is designed for cutting, crushing and grinding Corn and Cob, Bone-meal, Turnips and other provisions, for the feeding of cattle, horses, hogs, &c.

It has taken the FIRST PREMIUM in the Agricultural Fair held in Bourbon Co., Ky. and has been exhibited in Ohio, Indiana, & which it has come out first in competition with many other mills.

The cutting principle is a decided improvement over all other mills, and with the three principles of cutting, crushing and grinding combined, we challenge competition with any other mill in the United States.

No. 2, mill, will grind from 8 to 10 bushels per hour, with one horse. No. 3, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels, No. 4, will grind from 15 to 20 bushels per hour, with two horses. This mill is perfectly simple and durable, of the best order, and warranted to perform in the most satisfactory manner, in case of failure, can be repaired in a day.

Patent applied for.

BRAND & EARL, E. DOWDING, Lexington, Ky., T. BARKLEY, Agent, for Central Kentucky.

Sep. 22, 1855—39-ff.

BRAND'S PREMIUM STOCK MILL.

WE have now in stock and ready for sale every variety of

Blacksmith's Tools.

Ansia, Vises, Scrapers, Bows, Hand and Flame Hammers. Horse hammers, of the very best quality warranted also.

Ansia, Flat Iron, &c.

No. 1, Round and Square Iron, 4 to 12 inches.

No. 2, Cast Steel.

No. 3, A. B. Steel.

No. 4, Spring Steel.

No. 5, Steel Flap-Tools.

No. 6, Steel Slabs.

With every kind of Iron and Steel for Blacksmiths, which we sell at all.

LOW PRICES

asked on favorable terms as any house in the West.

STEEL AND FILES

are to be had on direct importation from the Japans.

CYCLOPS STEEL WORKS

Sheffield, England.

Hand of warranted quality. Call on us if you want good tools and low prices.

HIGGINS & GILLIS.

Lexington, Ky.

Sept. 2, 1855—44-ff.

Fine Scott Farm

FOR SALE!

I OFFER for sale my Farm 1½ miles from Georgetown on the Lemont's Hill turnpike road, it contains

184 ACRES.

On the following terms, to wit: one-half in hand and third in six months, and the remainder in 12 months. Bond with approved security will be given for the last payment, and a balance payable in the branch of the Farmers' Bank at Georgetown, and a sum deposited on the property, which will be paid to the Farmers' Bank, and the balance will be paid to the property owner.

JOHN S. WOODFIELD.

Nov. 15, 1855—34-ff.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—129 bottles, and 6 years old, very superior quality, store and for sale low prices.

W. H. KERFF.

March 1, 1855—10-ff.

Decorative artist, sign-painter, and

signers are foreigners. They ply their beautiful trades for our pleasure, and they are teaching us how to excel.

We want foreigners. We want criticism, their censure, and their protest.

The criticism of foreigners, says a writer, is always valuable. Their recognition is a compliment, and the natural difference of their standing point makes their praise seem doubly laudatory.

Recognition by foreigners is something like that of a *contemporaneous poster*—distance in space being the equivalent of distance in time.

It is well for nations as for individuals, occasionally to set themselves at others' set them, even though others may see them wrong, and grossly exaggerate their faults.

Mrs. Trollope, it is now confessed by all, improved the manners of the nation by wounding its self-love.

Her censure was most useful to us than Mr. Chambers' commendation; and, as a rule, we may say that a book or an article which offend no one, benefits no one.

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